

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

KENNY W. VAWTER,

Plaintiff,

vs.

FBI SCOUTING BUREAU, MIKE
GASKI, US MILITARY, AZ LAW
ENFORCEMENT, COLONEL GEORGE
RUBEL, and ISIS,

Defendants.

8:20CV266

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

Plaintiff Kenny W. Vawter filed his pro se Complaint on July 6, 2020 (filing 1) and has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis. The court now conducts an initial review of the Complaint to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

I. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

Vawter filed his Complaint naming Team USA President Mike Gaski, the FBI Scouting Bureau, US Military, AZ Law Enforcement, Colonel George Rubel, and ISIS as Defendants. This is one of several lawsuits filed by Vawter in relatively quick succession in this court against these Defendants. *See Vawter v. Gaski et al.*, 20CV230; *Vawter v. Gaski et al.*, 20CV244; *Vawter v. Gaski et al.*, 20CV250. As is true in those other cases, Vawter's Complaint in the present case is rambling and incoherent. Vawter claims deprivations of his "constitutional rights, RICO Act, USA Terrorism Act, Patriot Act, Freedom Act, every Amendment crime," and generally alleges Defendants have committed "intellectual treason," violated his "right to counsel," "paid to document fictitious information," placed "holds on inheritance," falsely "set up/framed . . . computer

generated existence,” and are “selling my thoughts, auctioning thoughts tomorrow before I think thought today.” (Filing 1 at CM/ECF pp. 3–4.)¹ Vawter further claims that he has “been tortured for over 37 years” and alleges injuries including “murdered over 600 decillion times, burned hair off, removed reproductive organ, scarred face, enlarged nose, scarred 80% of body, raped by technology, forced to watch porno, smoke meth, brain dead, severed spinal cord over 70,000 times, blinded, assaulted neurological system [by] NASA,” among others. (*Id.* at CM/ECF pp. 5–6.) Vawter appears to seek court orders putting a stop to all these alleged wrongs against him.

Vawter has also filed a motion to amend (filing 6) which is likewise incomprehensible and appears to be nothing more than a list of random grievances and various federal constitutional provisions and federal statutes with no decipherable factual allegations relating to the Defendants.

II. APPLICABLE STANDARDS ON INITIAL REVIEW

The court is required to review in forma pauperis complaints to determine whether summary dismissal is appropriate. The court must dismiss a complaint or any portion of it that states a frivolous or malicious claim, that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

Pro se plaintiffs must set forth enough factual allegations to “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible,” or “their complaint must be dismissed.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 569–70 (2007); *see also Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”).

¹ Capitalization, spelling, and punctuation corrected throughout this order.

“The essential function of a complaint under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is to give the opposing party ‘fair notice of the nature and basis or grounds for a claim, and a general indication of the type of litigation involved.’” *Topchian v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 760 F.3d 843, 848 (8th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Hopkins v. Saunders*, 199 F.3d 968, 973 (8th Cir. 1999)). However, “[a] pro se complaint must be liberally construed, and pro se litigants are held to a lesser pleading standard than other parties.” *Topchian*, 760 F.3d at 849 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

III. DISCUSSION

Vawter has not complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 which requires that every complaint contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief” and that “each allegation . . . be simple, concise, and direct.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2), (d)(1). Moreover, the court can identify no federal statutory or constitutional provision that would give rise to a plausible claim for relief against any named defendant and has determined this action should be dismissed on initial review because Vawter’s allegations are completely unintelligible, delusional, and without a factual or legal basis. *See Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32–34 (1992) (court may dismiss complaint of plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis as frivolous and may disregard clearly baseless, fanciful, fantastic, or delusional factual allegations); *Jones v. Norris*, 310 F.3d 610, 612 (8th Cir. 2002) (dismissing complaint as frivolous and stating that “[a] complaint is frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis in either law or fact” (citing *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989))). Vawter will not be granted leave to amend his complaint because such amendment would be futile. *See Silva v. Metro. Life Ins. Co.*, 762 F.3d 711, 719–20 (8th Cir. 2014) (district courts can deny motions to amend when such amendments would be futile, such as claims that are frivolous or could not withstand a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss); *Reuter v. Jax Ltd., Inc.*, 711 F.3d 918, 922 (8th Cir. 2013) (“frivolous claims are futile”).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff's Complaint (filing 1) is dismissed with prejudice as frivolous.
2. Plaintiff's motion to amend (filing 6) is denied as moot.
3. The court will enter judgment by a separate document.

Dated this 12th day of August, 2020.

BY THE COURT:



Richard G. Kopf
Senior United States District Judge